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THE FORTNIGHT.

MONDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER.

DURING the last official year there was a very considerable diminution in the amount of the litigation to which the Bengal Government was a party. Out of eight appeal cases, which were before the Privy Council, only two were decided, the decision in both cases being against the Government. In 1888-89 the number of cases decided in favour of Government was 338, against 524 in the previous year, 155 cases were decided against Government, against 72 in 1887-88. The low percentage of cases decided in favour of Government during the period under review is due to the fact that in 99 land acquisition cases, the collectors' offer was slightly varied by the judges, to whom the cases were referred, and consequently these cases appear as decided against the Government, but the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that this explanation is not supported by facts, for figures are quoted to show that if land acquisition cases are excluded, the proportion of cases decided against Government is more unfavourable than if they are included. The suits in the High Court were an exception, as every case was decided in its favour. The cases decided in favour of the Court of Wards were 88 per cent. as compared with 68 per cent. in 1887-88. The amount realised on account of Government decrees was Rs. 30,251, against Rs. 11,389 in the previous year.

IT has been arranged that the employes of th Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are allowed to travel first-class on the Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay, Baroda and Central, and Southern Maharatta Railway Companies on payment of second class fares, similar concessions being reciprocated by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company by the issue of passage tickets to employes of the Indian Railways and their families from Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to London, Brindisi or Venice at the reduced rate of Rs. 500 for first and Rs 320 for second-class. In consideration of the concession granted to the State railway employes, the Government of India has been pleased to allow the servants of the P. & O. S. N. Company to travel first-class on State railways worked by the State on payments of second-class fares.

A COMPANY has been organised at Baltimore for the purpose of building a railroad and utilising the Weems system of transportation. The advantages claimed for the system are the transmission of mail and light articles in motor cars propelled by electrical machinery. The inventor declares that cars can be thus driven three miles a minute; that the distance between the seaboard and the Missouri river can be covered during a night; that papers issued in New York can be read at the breakfast table of Pittsburgh subscribers on the same morning of their publication; and that other miraculous evidences of its effciency will appear when the system is in practical operation. Experiments have been made, the system has been satisfactorily tested in respect to speed, &c. The road, it is said, will be built at once, and the result of the undertaking will be watched with increasing interest.

TUESDAY, 1ST OCTOBER.

THE *Homeward Mail* considers that 'the out-cry raised by the Bombay mercantile and journalistic community against the proposal to start the English mails from that city on Sunday is natural and in every way justifiable. It is a wonder that such a proposal should ever have been entertained by any English postal authority, or, having been mooted, should not have been promptly and energetically protested against by the Secretary of State. Whatever grounds there may be for improving Australian communications, it is clear that a great trading community like that of Bombay should not be visited with such a penalty as is implied in the proposal. The suggestion, indeed, is little short of an outrage, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Raikes will at once relieve the public mind by withdrawing the scheme. It will be most unfavourably criticised in both Houses of Parliament.'

IT is officially notified that the blockade of the continental dominions of the Sultanate of Zanzibar was raised from the 1st instant.

THE *Medical Classics* writes":—It is a mistake to eat quickly. Mastication performed in haste must be imperfect even with the best of teeth, and due admixture of the salivary secretion with the food cannot take place when a huge mass of inadequately crushed muscular fibre or undivided solid material of any description, is thrown into the stomach, it acts as a mechanical irritant, and sets up a condition in the mucous membrane lining of that organ which greatly impedes, if it does not altogether prevent, the process of digestion. When the practice of eating quickly and filling the stomach with unprepared food is habitual, the disgestive organ is rendered incapable of performing its proper function. Either a much larger quantity of food than would be necessary under natural conditions is required or the system suffers from lack of nourishment. The matter may seem a small one, but it is not so. Just as a man may go on for years with defective teeth, impefectly masticating his food, and wondering why he suffers from indigestion, so a man may habitually live under an infliction of hurried dinners, and endure the consequent loss of health, without knowing why he is not well, or how easily the cause of his illness might be remedied.

COUNSEL for the Rohtak rioters has left Lahore for Delhi with copies of decisions passed by the District Magistrate there in the case of 35 Hindoos convicted of rioting. The object in going to Delhi is to secure permission from the Sessions Judge there to apply for a revision of all the cases by the Chief Court. Counsel will also visit the scene of the riot, and will have the sufferers re-examined by a medical officer, with a view of ascertaining the real cause of the injuries sustained by them. Several rich people in the district have opened a subscription list to secure funds to pay for the defence of the accused. The rioters' appeal will be heard on the 19th instant.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND OCTOBER.

THE International Monetary Congress in Paris came to an end without any definite conclusion having been arrived at. Several important addresses on both sides were delivered. From the practical stand point there is little doubt that the bi-metalhsts more than held their own. M. Gustave du Paynode, M. Frederic Passy, and others, spoke ably in favour of the gold standard, but economists like the Hon. S. Dana Horton of America, M. Emilede Lavaleye of Belgium. Professer Foxwell of England, and M. Magnm of France, had logic and facts to support their eloquence. M. Hotton asked how, if it was thought to be a good thing for commerce that there should not be a par of exchange between Paris, London, Calcutta, San Francisco, and Buenos Ayras, it could be a good thing to have a par of exchange between Paris, Marselies, Bordeaux, and Calais. M. de Lavaleye went so far as to say that if the world is to have a single standard, he would prefer the stability of silver to the uncertainty of gold. Quite the most interesting announcement made at the Congress was that of M. Cernuschi, who offered a prize of 10,000 fr. for the best essay on international bi-metalism a second prize of 2,500fr. being offered by Sir H. Meysey Thompson. It is hoped that M. Goschen will consent to act as umpire.

IT may not be generally known that Florence counts among its many monuments one, and a very elegant one it is, to an Indian Prince. In 1871 the then Raja of Kolhapur died in this city, while on his way to England, and his people resolved to burn the body, according to Hindu rites, on the spot. The ceremony was carried out on the banks of the Arno, about two miles from the town, at one extremity of the public park known as the Cascine Gardens. The locality of the function is marked by a white marble monument consisting of colossal bust of the Raja under a canopy, the whole forming a very handsome and noticeable structure, which is in excellent order and preservation. The Raja's funeral appears to have attracted much attention at the time, and is well remembered in Florence, and the monument commemorating what to people there must have been a most remarkable scene is regarded with great interest as not the least among the treasures and curiosities of the town.

OBSERVATORIES, it is announced, are to be established at Mozufferpore, Cawnpore, Montgomery and Kushab.

BESIDES the prodigious Sanitation Bill, the Bombay Legislative Council has another Bill about gambling on its legislative anvil. It is intended to include rain-gauge betting-houses in the definition "gaming houses." Thus the Bombay Government have at length accepted the views of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, whom Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine upheld in appeal, which were that the existing law does not at all interfere with betting or betting-houses.

THURSDAY 3RD OCTOBER.

THE supply of maps of the surrounding country to all fortifications in India for use in ascertaining the ranges of the guns mounted therein has been ordered. The map record office, Survey of India Department, Calcutta, will supply Bengal, but in Madras and Bombay the maps will be obtained under the orders of Government. In cases where maps of the surrounding country are not available for issue, officers in charge of Fort armaments will have to apply to the local revenue officers for the information required.

THE Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission is finally settled. It consists of the following officers :—Mr. Neil Elias, Chief of the Mission; Mr. J. G. Scott, Superintendent of the Shan States, first Assistant Commissioner; Mr. J. W. Archer, Vice-Consul at Chingmai, second Assistant Commissioner; Major E. G. Barrow, Intelligence Officer and in Command of the Escort, Transport, etc.; Captain F. G. Pink, assistant to Major Barrow; Captain H. M. Jackson, R E., in charge of the Survey party; Dr. J. K. Close, in medical charge. A Forest officer on the Burmah establishment may perhaps be attached later on, if needed. The starting point is not yet settled, but it is probable that the Commission will assemble at Rangoon early in November.

REFERRING to the report of the reinstatement of the Rana of Porebunder the *Kathiawar Times* says :—"We have reason to believe that the report is substantially true. The Political Agent, accompanied by Mr. Haridass, Dewan of Junagadh, paid a visit to the Rana and told him what the views of Government were on the subject of his reinstatement. It appears that the Government wish to reinstate the Rana, but at the same time they desire to keep the Porebunder port in their possession, as it is the most important and the best port in the whole of Kathiawar. The Rana, we understand, refuses to accept this arrangement."

MR. W. S. CAINE, M.P., writes that, "that 30,000 members of various castes of Hindus in the sacred city of Benares should have agreed to abjure the use of alcohol, is in itself a manifestation of public opinion so remarkable, that it is bound to have considerable effect in stimulating the Government of India to carry out the instructions of Parliament, conveyed to them, by the carrying of Mr. Samuel Smith's motion on the liquor traffic in India.

THE network of railways by which India is now covered, says the *Broad Arrow*, constitutes an important integral element of its protection. These railways are now well within touch of the frontier, so that reinforcements may be hurried up to the front from the great divisional bases at a rate which only those Officers, who took part in the laborious marches of the Mutiny can adequately understand and appreciate. If in 1856-7, there had been railways in India, such as we now possess connecting Cawnpore and Lucknow and Delhi, there would have been no Mutiny.

FRIDAY, 4TH OCTOBER.

A LARGE and influential meeting of the Mahomedans of Poona was held the other day to discuss the subject of devising means for improving the present condition of the community and raising it to the level it should rightly occupy. The Persian Consul took the chair. Several speeches were made, in which allusion was made to the position Mahomedans had occupied in history; and the question of education and the establishment of boarding schools was also touched upon. There was a strong feeling that Mahomedans should have an English education.

An article which has appeared in the *Contemporary Review*, and which the London *Daily News* attributes to Mr. Gladstone, attacks the Triple Alliance, declaring that it is not a league of peace. The writer especially condemns Italy's adhesion to the Alliance, which is ruinous to that country. The article justifies, under certain circumstances, a French war of revenge for the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine.

The appointment of Sanitary Engineer for Madras, so long under the consideration of Government, is now before the Secretary of State, whose sanction is expected shortly. Mr. Jones, of the local municipality, will, it is believed, be selected for the post.

The *Times of India* says:—'We are sorry to hear of another military scandal, this time at Colaba. There will be another court-martial of the type that has become too familiar of late.' Something must be radically wrong in the check system of military accounts, and the sooner it is put right, the better.

Serious charges of bribery have been brought against the Revenue Settlement officials of the Bellary district. The magistrate is holding an inquiry.

According to a *Standard* telegram, a memorial appears in the last number of the *Peking Gazette*, which throws an extraordinary light on the relation between the Chinese Government and the Tibetan authorities. In this official document, Shengtai, the Imperial Resident in Lhassa, blandly reports his absence from that place, having under the Emperor's instructions to accompany the Tibetan troops, who were carrying on operations against the English on the Sikkim frontier. This astounding revelation of Chinese duplicity, at a time when all the Imperial officials were ostensibly engaged in arranging the dispute between the Indian Government and Tibet, certainly, says the telegram, calls for explanation.

The London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes: "So far as I can learn, nothing has yet been decided as to who shall succeed Lord Reay when the time comes for his Excellency to retire, but I am told on good authority that if the appointment should be offered to Lord Harriss, it will not be refused. Of all men whose names have been mentioned in connection with the post, those who know them give the palm to the present Under-Secretary for the War Department."

Saturday, 5th October.

The question of controlling the drink traffic and the Excise system of this country has been once more brought into prominence by a letter which the Rev. Mr. Evans, the well-known temperance advocate, has just addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy. After apologising for his letter on the ground that he understood the subject was to occupy the attention of the Government of India in the coming cold weather, Mr. Evans goes on to make certain suggestions for reform, which are worthy of consideration. As regards outstills, the most prolific factors of evil, Mr. Evans suggests that, if any are allowed to remain, they be subjected to the following restrictions and control—(*a*) that registered stills only be used, and that of limited capacity; (*b*) that a small still-head duty be charged, as well as monthly rent; (*c*) that the liquor be occasionally tested by the hydrometer and analysed; (*d*) that a minimum rate be fixed below which the liquor should not be sold. As a missionary of twenty years' experience Mr. Evans's views are no doubt deserving of serious consideration.

A New Imperial train has just been built for the Emperor of Russia. The saloons are covered with iron outside, and then come eight inches of cork instead of the steel plates with which the carriages of the old train were protected. All the saloons (which communicate by a covered passage) are exactly the same in outward appearance, so that no outsider may be able to discover in which carriage the Czar is travelling. During the Emperor's journey last autumn he passed most of his time in a carriage which, from the outside, looks like a luggage van.

An alteration has been made in the programme of the Commander-in-Chief's second tour. His Excellency will travel from Bombay, leaving there on October 25, to Agra *via* the Indian Midland Railway, rejoining the E. I. Railway at Tundla, and going on from there to Ghaziabad and Lahore.

Umra Khan, of Jandol, has written to Malik Fam Jan, that if he will surrender the fort of Bargoli, and pay one-tenth of his revenue as tribute, he, Umra Khan, will have no further hostilities with him. The Mullas took the letter to Fam Jan, but he refused the terms, saying that so long as he or any man of his family is alive, it is impossible that he should hand over the fort. He was, however, willing to pay the tribute as required. Umra Khan has not accepted the offer.

Monday, 7th October.

The *Deccan Times* states that the negotiations between the Nizam's Government and Abdul Huq are at a standstill in consequence of the latter declining to make any restitution unless the shares that were sold to his Highness by the ex-Home Secretary are returned to him. In the meanwhile Abdul Huq is busily engaged re-building the old Secretariat he purchased at Bombay and improving the large house property he owns there. He is also, we are told, trading in precious stones and jewellery, and seems to be as successful in these speculations as he was in hoodwinking the Nizam and the Government of Hyderabad.

Some idea of the Shah's travelling expenses may be formed when it is stated that a cheque for 25,000*l.* has been forwarded to Messrs. Cook & Sons, the well-known tourist agents, on behalf of the Persian monarch. This sum comprised expenditure for certain hotel accommodation, as well as for rail and other costs.

The *Kattywar Times* understands that one of the objects of Lord Reay's visit to Simla is that of discussing the advisability of placing the Feudatory States in the Bombay Presidency under the direct control of the Foreign Office, and also to learn the views of the Viceroy on the subject of securing Dwarka and Porebunder ports as naval stations.

The Oriental languages to be taught in the Oriental School, to be opened in connection with the Imperial Institute in London are the following:—Sanskrit, Bengali, Hindi, Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu, Punjabi, Pali, Marathi, Guzerathi, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Japanese, Chinese, Burmese, Malay and Sinhali. The list includes almost all the important languages.

The Gilchrist Trustees have withdrawn the scholarships, hitherto offered by them annually to youths in India and Ceylon after the award which may be made on the results of the Matriculation Examination of the University of London to be held in January next, 1890. Arrangements are being made for a separate scholarship for Ceylon. After careful consideration of the opinions, expressed by the heads of numerous educational institutions in India, the Trustees, have decided to offer an annual scholarship of the value of £200 per annum, tenable for three years in Europe, to the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, in rotation; and a similar scholarship every third year to the Universities of Allahabad and Punjab jointly.

We may expect to hear of another Hyderabad scandal in connection with the investigation of the Commission appointed to present a report on the debts with which the estate of the late Sir Salar Jung is encumbered. Grave irregularities, in which a number of subordinate officials are implicated, have already been detected.

Tuesday 8th October.

In connection with the preparations for the Lushai Expedition, it is said that a tramway has been sanctioned between Peshkichurra and Burkal, where, previous to the expedition of 1888 89, a road existed on the right bank of the river over which the small amount, comparatively, of stores required could be conveyed to the frontier police guard at Burkal, and then shipped in boats again for Demagiri. During 1887-88 a fine, broad, and very fairly level road was cut on the left bank, which was not only shorter but more convenient in every way for conveyance of stores to the boats. It is on this latter road that the tramway is to be constructed and the saving in labour and time will, it is thought, be enormous. The line will be ready for use probably early in November, if not sooner.

The Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab thus writes in his last annual report on the subject of village sanitation:—"I do not think it would be advisable to empower headmen or lambardars to prosecute or punish their fellow-villagers for breaches of sanitary rules, for I have been very much struck with the fact that in almost every village I have seen, the people seem divided into two distinct parties, and to grant headmen such power would simply mean putting the means into their hands of gratifying spite against any one of the opposite party with whom they had a quarrel, if it led to no more serious consequences." It appears to be fully as much in need of improvement in the Punjab as elsewhere.

The Maharajah of Travancore, at the anniversary of his birth-day on the 1st instant, remitted a lac of rupees liabilities, incurred by Viruthicars during many years past. Many of these people are poor, and will find the present indulgence a great relief.

The ensuing cold weather will witness, it is believed, a rapid improvement in the troops, which have been selected in the Feudatory Indian States to share in the defence of the North-West Frontier. 2

Some native gentlemen at Delhi are about to start a vernacular newspaper there, in which all the particulars of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 will be published in detail. The object of this new enterprise will be to explain the present and the past relations of the Indians with the British in India. Noticing this fact, the Lahore *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"It is however, dangerous ground for vernacular journalism, even after thirty years." Quite so.

Wednesday 9th October.

As a means to interest the British House of Commons in Indian affairs, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the Member of the Oldham, proposed that the salaries for the establishment of the India Office should be entered and noted in the estimate, debated in the House, paid through the British Treasury, and then recouped from the revenues of India. The adoption of the proposal would bring the Secretary of State and all his following under the direct criticism of the House, as are all British and Colonial Ministers and functionaries. As expected, Sir John Gorst dismissed the proposal as preposterous. We hope Mr. Maclean would have the firmness to stick to it, and lose no opportunity in seeing it carried out.

The Imperial Institute, it is thought, will be opened in 1891. Sir Somers Vine has been trying for some time past to enlist the sympathy of British colonies and dependencies on its behalf. He is now at Canada, where he stated at a meeting that all the twenty colonies he has visited readily saw the benefits to be derived from the carrying out of the idea of the Prince of Wales, and agreed to co-operate so liberally with the promoters of the Institute by appointing Committees, and contributing exhibits, that ample material for the opening of the Institute in 1891 is assured. The Indian Princes and notabilities have contributed not a small sum towards the furtherance of the Prince of Wale's pet idea, and and we are curious to know what possible benefit they or the Indian people in general can derive from the establishment of the Institute.

Advices from Indore state that the appointment of Principal of the Indore College is still vacant, and that, though there are many candidates for the post, the selection will be made in England. The vacancy was caused by the appointment of Mr. Johnstone to the Gwalior tutorship.

A Buddhist temple will soon be opened in Paris where there are about 300 followers of that religion.

The Punjab Government have sanctioned a project for improving the water-supply in the Khyber by utilising a perennial spring at Shopola, four miles from Lundi Kotal. The work will be completed this cold weather,

The gas-men in Bristol have struck work, and unless the Gas Company there succeeds in replacing them the city will be in darkness for some nights.

Signor Crispi, while driving the other day in the Via Caracciolo, Naples, was severely struck in the face with a stone by a student named Caporali, who climbed on the carriage, and directly after descending threw a second stone, fortunately without effect. A deep wound on the mouth kept Signor Crispi confined to his room for a few days. Serious consequences, though there was bleeding from the ear, fortunately did not occur. Caporali declared that he assaulted the Premier because, as he drove by in his carriage at the side of his young daughter, he looked happy and contented, while he (Caporali) had had nothing to eat for two days. He stated that he had endeavoured many times to get employment, but without success, and was consequently reduced to a state of desperation. The Premier has since recovered from the injury and shock which he sustained through the attack.

Thursday, 10th October.

The Director of Public Instruction, N-W. P. and Oudh, has issued the following circular to the Inspectors of schools: The attention of Head Masters of Zilla Schools should be called to the necessity of doing their best to prevent the use by the pupils of their schools of keys, abridgment and epitomes of the text-books prescribed for the public examinations. Pupils are required to study the oringinal-text-books, and must be taught to make abstracts for themselves. Head Masters must forbid the introduction of books of this class into the schools, and will confiscate and destroy every copy found upon the school premises. The publication of these "cribs" by teachers in Government and aided schools is regarded most unfavorably by this department, and Head Masters should bring to notice any of their subordinates who take part in their production or distribution. What will Mr. Rowe and his brother-keymakers say to this?

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PRINCE FERDINAND of Bulgaria has suddenly arrived at Vienna on a fortnight's visit, ostensibly to see his mother. But the visit is supposed to be in connection with either political or marriage projects.

A MILLION sterling has been subscribed for the proposed World's Fair at Chicago. Among the wonders of the show will be a tower surpassing the Eiffel column.

IN a lecture before the United Service Institution at Simla, Colonel Woodthorpe gave some account of the Lushais and their country. The country is healthy, and the climate from December to February is delightful. The Lushais are great hunters, and game is plentiful. The Lushais use nets, and also poison the water with the juice of a plant which kills the fish without spoiling them for food. The men and women are very muscular. The average height of the former is 5 to 6 feet, and of the latter from 4 to 5 feet. Their complexions comprise every shade of brown; their features vary considerably, but they generally have flat noses, wide nostrils thick lips, and small almond shaped eyes. The men women, and children all smoke incessantly They are great eaters of flesh. Only within the last fifteen years have the Lushais learned to use firearms Now they possess a large number of muskets, most of them flintlocks, the stocks being highly ornamented with red paint. Other arms are bamboo bows, with which poisoned arrows are used, but it is believed that they are not much employed now. Spears they obtain from Manipore, Cachar, and elsewhere. Besides *daos*, some carry a long two-handed Burmese knife. Owing to the vigilance of the authorities, they now manufacture powder themselves, which is very weak. Their bullets are generally bits of iron or lead hammered into shape.

THE Report on Sanitary Measures in India in 1887-88, just issued amongst the Parliamentary papers, is more than usually interesting It contains, in an appendix, a despatch from Lord Cross to the Government of India, dated January 10, 1889, enclosing a very valuable minute from Sir Henry Yule on the subject of sanitation in India. Sir Henry complains that for the last quarter of a century these reports have been regularly made, reviewed in an able manner by the Army Sanitary Committee, and straightway forgotten. The time has now come for a new and large step forward, for the insanitary condition of India is becoming yearly a more serious political evil It is alleged against us that cholera, however it may be diffused, is continually being generated in India; and that whilst we laugh at quarantine as useless, and point to sanitary reforms as the only effectual barriers to the spread of the disease, we in India leave these sanitary reforms substantially uneffected. Sir H. Yule adds that "the gradual but persistent carrying out of local sanitary reforms, and the judgment of the adequacy of the provision made for that object, cannot be left to depend ultimately upon the votes of a municipal majority. It is indeed an essential part of the duty of a municipality to carry out such reforms for the benefit of the locality; but the importance of the results of such measures, and the consequences of their being neglected, extend far beyond their local bearings."

FRIDAY 11TH OCTOBER.

AN up-country paper states that the escort accompanying the Anglo Siamese, or rather the Anglo-Shan-Siamese Boundary Commission, will probably include half a British battalion, and a mountain battery, the object in view being two-fold, namely, to impress the Shan Chiefs and Siamese Government with the importance of the mission; and secondly, to be prepared for any untoward eventualities which may arise, such as disaffection, or a sudden *emeute*, as there is still internecine warfare on a small scale going on amongst the petty chiefs in the remoter parts of the Shan country, where the effect of British influence has not yet fully extended itself. The debateable ground being very extensive, the fixing of the line of demarcation and the adjusting of the claims of the numerous rival Sawbahs will occupy a deal of time and require delicate handling. It is expected the mission will not return before March next.

THE following Parliamentary papers relating to India were issued the week before the mail left—(1) Report of the Proceedings of the Conference on Indian Wheat Impurities, held at the India Office on May 8, 1889. This report has been corrected by the several gentlemen who addressed the meeting (2) Return of Contract between the Secretary of State for India and the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, referring to the Teak Forests of Upper Burmah and Correspondence relating thereto. (3). Report on Sanitray Measures in India in 1887-88.

THE principal provisions of the Slave trade Convention lately signed on behalf of their respective Governments by Lord Salisbury and Signor Catalani, the Italian Charge d'Affaires in London, are of a more thorough and stringent nature than those of any other slave trade convention hitherto concluded, declare the traffic in slaves to be an act of piracy, and any vessels attempting to carry it on will by that fact alone forfeit all right to the protection of their national flag. Moreover, the new convention simplifies considerably the procedure hitherto in force for dealing with prizes, which may simply be handed over to the cruisers of their respective nationalities, to be taken by them to the localities where slave trade tribunals are established. The Mediterranean is expected from the operation of the convention The ratification of the documents is expected to take place forthwith.

THE London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes, in reference to the libel on Mr. Herbert Gladstone:—"I understand that a well-known retired Anglo-Indian officer who is as distinguished in the literary world as he is in Primrose circles, and who is supposed to be the writer of the paragraph reflecting on Mr. Herbert Gladstone, has received a request from Mr. George Lewis to be informed of the name of the solicitor on whom certain legal documents can be served. It would seem from this that the member for West Leeds is determined to exact full reparation for the injury he conceives himself to have suffered by the publication of the alleged libel."

THE Government of India has decided that the extra expenditure, incurred in conveying His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to open the "Lansdowne" Bridge at Sukkur and to the Khojak and back by special trains after the bridge had been opened, should be debited to the Bridge account.

SATUDAY 12TH OCTOBER.

THE cost of the great London strike is estimated as follows by the *Daily Telegraph*:—"The strike has taken a clear month out of the export trading year of the Port of London. No branch of commerce has escaped the evil effects of the stagnation which has prevailed. Trade has suffered in every quarter, and London has been impoverished, whilst foreign ports have reaped the harvest. Estimated upon trustworthy data, it has been assumed that the financial loss to the industries and callings chiefly concerned has amounted daily to not less than £70,000. Reckoning that the strike became general on the 19th of August, there have been since then four weeks, of six days each, deliberately sacrificed entailing a loss approaching one million and three-quarters to two million sterling. The forfeiture, however, does not end here. Goods which were intended for the Australian Christmas markets will have to be despatched by steamer instead of by sailing vessel to make up for the delay; demurrage will have to be paid by ship charterers; lawyers' bills will be run up; and it may be years before the total outlay produced by the strike will have been ascertained and met. It is impossible to guess the amount of the aggregate liabilities thrust upon the merchants of London, in one form or another, by the dispute."

THE European members of the Forest Service of India are petitioning the Home Government, asking that their pensions may be placed on the same footing as those of the Public Works or Telegraph Departments.

SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST left Quetta the other day with Lady and Misses Prendergast. He was attended to the station by the staff and heads of Departments. At Kurrachi he will hand over the charge to Sir Robert Sandeman on his arrival from England.

A RANGOON telegram states that a public meeting was held there on Monday afternoon to consider the arrangements for a fitting reception to Prince Albert Victor. It was numerously attended by all sections of the community except the Buddhists, whose absence was caused by the festival now being held at the termination of the Buddhists' Lent. The Chief Commissioner, who presided, said he had been informed by the Viceroy that the Prince might be expected to arrive at Rangoon about the 23rd December. It was for those present to consider the best means to give His Royal Highness a fitting welcome worthy of the illustrious house to which he belonged, and worthy of the loyal inhabitants of Rangoon. The first step taken by the meeting was to appoint an executive committee. After full discussion, this was done, a representative of each section of the community being chosen, with power to add to their number. The Chief Commissioner congratulated those present on their choice of representatives, and promised to assist them in every way in his power to make the reception of the Prince a thorough success.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1889.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY BILL.

THIS is an unsatisfactory Bill. It is a meagre and singularly half-hearted measure that can satisfy no party. It does not take the bull by the horns, but endeavours to slip out of the difficulty by a manœuvre, leaving one-half of the question at issue to be settled by the Executive. This is unworthy of a great Government like ours. The question at issue is the pledge given to the defaulting Mamlatdars, and that is to be considered in the secrecy of the Council Chamber. In fact there is no mention whatever of the pledge in the Bill, nor is there any in "the Statement of Objects and Reasons." The enacting portion of the Bill is as brief as possible. It simply says: "No suit, prosecution or other proceeding shall be commenced or continued against any person in respect of any cause of action or charge arising out of any admission of an offence in any statement made or evidence given before the said Commission, or in any inquiry undertaken by direction of the said Governor in Council in connection with the proceedings of the said Commission." Briefly speaking, the object is to put down the scandal of private prosecutions hauling up the Government before a law court, and to allow the Civil Court judges to decide as to the merits of the pledge given to the defaulting Mamlatdars. In so far the friends of Mr. Crawford cannot feel satisfied. They wanted to get up a shield for the protection of Mr. Crawford, or at least to divert public attention from Mr. Crawford to the Mamlatdars; and this cannot now be done. It is not satisfactory to the Mamlatdars, as it shirks the question of the inviolability of the pledge in its entirety. Some of the Mamlatdars have been already dismissed from their posts notwithstanding the pledge. Others will be judged by a sliding scale according to the enormity of their offence in the estimation of the Government, and some few only may escape altogether. And it is unsatisfactory to the public at large, which will regret any action that may tend to shake the confidence of the people in the promises of the Government. Ever since the institution of the system which promises indemnity to witnesses nothing of the kind has ever been done. It has been the invariable practice both in England and in this country to make that indemnity full and complete, and there is not on record a single instance in which the measure of indemnity has been regulated by the opinion of the Government making the promise as to the enormity of the offence. Murderers making a clean breast of their own diabolical acts have thereby gained the fullest measure of pardon without the least infraction. In Lord Macclesfield's case, certain Masters of the Rolls in Chancery confessed to much more heinous acts of breaches of trust, than what the defaulting Mamlatdars have ever been guilty of, and they were entirely exempt from punishment. In Calcutta a forger confessed to having with his own hands printed Government promissory notes and forged the signatures of certain Treasury Officers, and he was let off, because he was promised indemnity, and his father-in-law, who participated in the fruits of the fraud but was incompetent to take any part in the forgery, was transported for life. Other offenders have been treated in the same way. There is no instance on record where a contrary course was adopted. The straight path of honor was always followed. And no consideration of party politics or expedience have ever been allowed deliberately to violate solemn promises. In the present instance, however, a different course has been adopted, and one which is calculated to shake the confidence of the people in the Government of the country, and that, an alien Government. We have not the smallest sympathy for the Mamlatdars themselves; they have shown by their own confessions that they are unworthy of the smallest kindness or consideration. But the matter now concerns the trustworthiness of the promises of Government. One of the Mamlatdars, named Baput, refused to make any confession, and he was suspended from office on account of

that refusal; he was subsequently given a solemn promise that he would be visited with no punishment if he made a clean breast of his sins, and when he did so, he was dismissed from the service. Yes, when a person refuses to make a confession he is suspended without any trial, and when he confesses under a promise of immunity he is dismissed! We repeat we have not the smallest sympathy for Mr. Baput, but can any—even the most ardent defender of Government say that the Government has worked honestly in making a solemn promise not to punish a man for his confession and then immediately after break that promise when the confession has been made? Does it not in every way tend to shake the confidence of the public in the words of our Government? Is not that a greater evil than what would have followed the letting off of Mr. Baput altogether? This is the most important question at issue. We hold that rather a hundred or a thousand Baputs may escape than the least shade of suspicion should cross the mind of the people of this country as regards the honesty and trustworthiness of the words of the British Government. The Bill is sadly disappointing, as it does not in any way give an emphatic hint as to what the executive action of the Government will hereafter be. Had it done so, it would have served to allay all misgiving on the subject. True it is that the time has not yet passed by for the Government to prove by its action that it has not in the least deviated from the straight path of duty; but the speeches made by Lord Landsdowne, Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Scoble and Sir Frederick Roberts in support of the Bill do not inspire us with any confidence in that way. They disclose the idea of a sliding scale of punishment where absolutely no punishment is what the public expect. It has been argued by some that the promise emanated from some subordinate officer and does not bind the Head of Government, but it is so transparently Jessuitical that it is not worth while to argue about it. Every promise of immunity to witnesses comes from a subordinate officer, but it has never been held that the higher officer is not bound by it. A promise of indemnity from a Superintendent of Police or a Deputy Magistrate is binding upon the highest judge in the land. In the present case the promise was given with the concurrence of a Governor of a Province, and it was duly reported to the Secretary of State for India at the time. To turn round months afterwards and say that it is not binding on Government is a mere subterfuge. The Government by its action feels differently. A part of the promise was immunity from action at law, and to redeem it, the Government has brought in the Bill under notice; and it does not become the Government now to say that it is not bound by the other part. Our contemporary of the *Statesman* has given us a sketch of the measure that will be adopted to carry out one part of the promise, but in discussing the Bill we must say that it is an attempt to make out a case upon grounds which are not before the public. Our contemporary may have been furnished with the sketch privately by Government, but the public has no knowledge of it, and cannot allow him to bring it forward in support of his position. Admitting, however that the sketch that has been privately furnished to our contemporary is substantially correct, we hold that it is insufficient. It does not say anything about the eight dismissed Mamlatdars, and it does not promise immunity to those who are now in service or under suspension. A private person, promising solemnly to give five thousand rupees and a pair of shawls, cannot redeem his promise in full by giving the shawls only. And a promise of Government morally stands not on a different footing. Marhatta elders always said that it is injudicious to bear evidence against influential European officers of high rank, as it would always recoil on the witnesses, right or wrong, pledge or no pledge; and the correctness of their opinion has been verified in the present instance. Would we could say that the fact would not be borne in mind in future emergencies. Of course most Europeans would not be sorry for it. The prestige and influence of certain officers would thrive thereby. Its effects, however, on the natives, and the disinterested public generally will be highly unsatisfactory.

FOREST CONSERVANCY IN ORISSA.

THE main interest of Sir John Edgar's able report of his recent tour on deputation to Orissa, which has been published in a recent issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*, lies in his thoughtful observations on the practical working of the forest policy of Government in that Province. The report is, indeed, as the Lieutenant-Governor in reviewing it remarks with perfect justice, calculated to be of the highest permanent value in throwing strong light on the chronic difficulties of maintaining the landless population of Orissa, and pointing out the direction in which a remedy may be sought. Nearly one-fourth of the entire population of the province and of the Tributary States attached to it consists of various aboriginal tribes and semi-hinduised castes, who are generally described as landless labourers in the reports of local officers. In former times these classes used to support themselves, as the Collector of Pooree pointed out in his last report, by the sale of wood and other jungle produce, by the cultivation of poor soil, and by working as serfs for Uriya landholders on starvation wages. "Their first means of subsistence," observed the Collector, "was curtailed by the forest rules and the second by the pernicious policy of restricting *toila* cultivation, under the ridiculous impression that scrub waste is more valuable than cultivation. Accordingly, the landless were reduced to a condition of complete servitude."

The truth of these observations has been conclusively proved by the results of Sir John Edgar's enquiries undertaken during his recent tour in Orissa. When he visited the Government Estate of Khoorda, the Tehsildar, Rai Bhagobuty Mahunta, Bahadur, of whom Sir John speaks in the highest terms of praise, urged very strongly the necessity of altering the forest arrangements in favour of the aboriginal semi-hinduised castes, who are greatly dependent for subsistence upon jungle products, fire-wood-cutting, charcoal-burning, &c.; similarly, when Sir John Edgar visited the Government estate of Angul and the wilder parts of Pooree and Cuttack he was convinced that it is absolutely necessary that all restrictions in the free use of the forests by the people should be relaxed as far as possible. He thus describes the causes which have reduced the aboriginal tribes and semi-hinduised castes of Orissa to their present wretched condition:—"They are evidently the descendants of the forest races by whom the up-lands of Orissa were inhabited before the Aryan conquest. Their ancestors hemmed in all sides by the advancing tribes of immigrants, either took refuge in the then inaccessible hills of the interior, or remained as landless serfs in the tracts once held by them, in weaving and other handicrafts or in menial work. Even these serfs, however, so long as the forests remained uncleared, were not deprived by their conquerors of the use of them. They were able to catch game, to collect the various edible roots and fruits which form so important a part of a hill-man's food, to cut timber for their own use or for sale, to collect materials for basket work, and to make use of the forest in a thousand other ways. Besides this, the aboriginal people were in the habit of utilizing the up-lands not suited to the plough cultivation of the Hindus for their hoe cultivation, which is locally known as *toila*, mainly carried on upon newly cleared portions of scrub jungle and yielding abundant crops of early rice, oilseeds and cotton. Of late years, however, the enormous extension of cultivation which has followed on the security of our rule has constantly lessened the area of forest and waste-land which in former days had been looked upon as only fit for *toila* cultivation, but has now been brought under the plough. Again, economic changes like the substitution of foreign-made cotton goods for the products of the native looms, have tended to deprive the aborigines of some of their occupations. All this had been gradually diminishing the resources of the Puriahs, when the inclusion of all the jungles in Khoorda and Angul in reserved or protected forests, and the introduction of rules in imitation of those of the Forest Department into the Tributary States, deprived these unfortunate people of what had been their chief means of subsistence, and made them wholly dependent on what they could earn by day labour, thus reducing them to the state of abject poverty in which we find them." We will not add one word to these powerful observations of Sir John Edgar, which prove to demonstration the fact that British rule is chiefly responsible for the hopeless and abject poverty in which Puriahs of Orissa pass their days. The forest policy of the Government has reduced these people to their present wretched condition by having deprived them of the right of collecting jungle products upon which they were greatly dependent for subsistence—a right which they had enjoyed from time immemorial. If any further proof of this were wanted, it would be afforded by the State of the Khoudmals. There can be no doubt that the failure of crops in the Khoudmals was during the last year as great as in other parts of Orissa. Notwithstanding this, there has been less pressure in the Khoudmals than in the States which adjoin them, and the condition of the people is very much better. Sir John Edgar thus accounts for this fact:—"A careful consideration of Babu Nund Kishore's report, and the information which I elicited from him in conversation, have satisfied me that the above satisfactory state of things is in great part due to the fact that the forests in the Khaudmals are not either reserved or protected, and that the people were able to fall back on the supplies of game, edible roots, wild fruits, and the other innumerable products which contribute so largely to the means of subsistence of the tribes who inhabit the hilly portion of our frontier, whether in Orissa, Chota Nagpore, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, or the Himalayas."

Sir John Edgar is strongly of opinion that the free use of the forest should always be allowed to the landless labourers of Orissa without any restriction save the prohibition to cut large and valuable timber. He distinctly says that he has "come to the conclusion that one great lesson which the course of events in the present year ought to teach us is the importance of not restricting, more than we can possibly help, the free use of the forests of Orissa by the aboriginal and semi-hinduised tribes which form a very large portion of its inhabitants." The Collector of Pooree stated in his last annual report of which mention has been made above, that the forest rules in Khoorda had been relaxed since July 1888, when the real distress was first felt by the landless labourers who could get no field work owing to the failure of the monsoon rains. But when Sir John Edgar visited Khoorda he was told by the Tehsildar that, although the rules had been nominally relaxed, there was still much oppression and unauthorised interference by the lower subordinates. When this matter was brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice in the beginning of August last, His Honor issued stringent orders by telegraph for measures to be taken at once to ensure that the relaxation of the forest rules should not be obstructed. All foresters in charge of ranges have accordingly been strictly enjoined in Khoorda to allow the people of that sub-division to enter the protected and reserved forests whenever they wish, and take whatever edible jungle products they require free of charge, and to place no restriction in their way. Sir Steuart Bayley hopes that all complaint on his score has now passed. We do not know how far the hope expressed by His Honor is well founded. It should be remembered that it is extremely difficult in such matters to make the subordinates carry out the orders issued by the Government in a proper manner, as they are always anxious to feather their own nests. As regards the general question of modifying the forest policy of Government in Orissa, the Lieutenant-Governor observes:—"The main remedial measure advocated by Sir John Edgar for the improvement of the landless classes of Orissa and their protection from scarcity is a revision of the entire policy of Government with regard to the reserved and protected forests in Orissa, in the direction of affording a freer use of the forests and their products to the aboriginal and semi-hinduised tribes, which form a very large posture of its inhabitants. * * * Sir John Edgar first points out by reference to specific facts that the safeguards laid down for the protection of the people were not strictly adhered

to on the constitution of forest reserves in Orissa; he then makes specific recommendations that forest reserves should be considerably restricted by the exclusion of superfluous areas used or available for cultivation; that easements in the use of forests should be greatly enlarged; that local should be substituted for departmental management; and that lands not under forest growth proper, but under scrub jungle, and outside the area of reserved forests (restricted as proposed) should be made available freely to the aboriginal classes for *toila* cultivation." Sir Steuart Bayley admits that some reconstitution of the forest reserves and reorganisation of their administration are obviously necessary. His Honor has, accordingly, submitted the remedial measures proposed by Sir John Edgar for the joint consideration of the Commissioner of Orissa and the Conservator of forests. We join with Sir Steuart Bayley in hoping that these officers will recognise the necessity of making forest administration subserve the great purpose of not only keeping alive, but also of ameliorating in respect of the condition of life, the vast numbers of landless paupers who depend so largely on forest production for their very subsistence. In their anxiety to preserve supplies of timber and fire-wood for the use of future generations, the forest officers should not overlook the importance of keeping present generation alive.

THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATIONS IN INDIA.

In the course of the recent debate upon the Indian Budget in the House of Commons, the Financial results of Railways and Irrigation Works naturally received a good deal of attention. Mr. Bradlaugh in criticising the explanatory Memorandum which had been issued by the India Office with a view to enable the honourable members to understand Sir John Gorst's statement, pointed out that from page 12 of the memoradum it would be seen that in the three years, 1887-89, railways have imposed a burden of seven and a-half crores of rupees on the Indian tax-payer. Referring to irrigation works on page 13, in which their total cost has been put down at 25⅛ crores in round numbers up to end of 1887-88, Mr. Bradlaugh pertinently asked—from what date the commencement of cost was taken? He requested Sir John Gorst to state the total deficit of all the years caused by the capital outlay and to explain whether the amount mentioned as the portion of land revenue due to irrigation was the net addition to land revenue from new works only or did it include receipts from old works? Looking into the statement of assets and liabilities on page 20 of the memorandum, Mr. Bradlaugh asked the following questions:—Are the railways and irrigation works set down at their full cost? Is any allowance made for depreciation? Is any sinking fund provided? Sir John Gorst, in replying to the points raised in the discussion, did not condescend to consider the questions which Mr. Bradlaugh had categorically put to him. The Under-Secretary of State said:—"With regard to the comments that had been made as to the railway policy of the Government, it should be remembered that not only were the large main trunks included in the railway revenue account, but there were also the frontier lines, those that had been made or were being completed for the benefit of sparsely populated districts as well as in other parts where the lines were constructed for purposes of famine relief. If the railways of India were to entail a parmanent charge on the Government of two millions a year, he maintained that that would be a good investment, inasmuch as it would bring commerce and employment, increase the imports and exports of the country, protect the people against famine, and give greater facilities for defence against invasion. The irrigation works of India were also necessary to the interests of the country, and the money spent on them by the Government was well and wisely expended" It will thus be seen that Sir John Gorst, without giving details, contented himself with making vague and general statements. But this omission was supplied by the versatile Sir Richard Temple, who burst into a strain of optimistic and eulogistic description of the inestimable blessings of British rule in India that surpassed all his previous efforts in that direction. Sir Richard stated emphatically that the Indian railways were now paying 5 per cent, and that the same observation applied with equal force to the irrigation works which were also paying 5 per cent. interest on their capital, which had been borrowed at 4 per cent., and which, therefore, were earning 1 per cent. interest per annum, which was available for paying off the capital. The ignorant members of Parliament were thus misled by Sir Richard Temple's statements which cannot stand the light of criticism for a single moment.

If the railways and irrigation works of India were actually yielding a return of 5 per cent. on their capital outlay, they must surely be pronounced sound and profitable investments and excellent fields for the employment of private capital. But what are the facts of the case? With regard to railways, we take the Director-General's Administration Report for 1888 which is the latest available. The capital expended upon railways directly by the State to the end of the past calendar year was, in round numbers, 112 crores of rupees, while that expended by companies was 80¾ crores. The gross earnings on all railways during 1888, inclusive of Steam-boat services, amounted to 19¾ crores against 18½ crores in the previous year. The working expenses absorbed nearly 50 per cent. of the gross savings. The net earnings realised during 1888 were 989 lakhs of rupees, which give a return on the capital expenditure on open lines of 5·12 per cent. These figures do at first sight certainly appear very satisfactory and encouraging. But, as the Government of India, in reviewing the Director-General's Report points out, the statistical results of railway working are one thing and the financial results to the State are another. As a matter of fact, the earnings of the railways during 1888 were less than the interest which had to be paid on them by 130 lakhs of rupees. Of this sum, 69 lakhs accrued on the State Railways leased to companies. "The rest of the deficit" observes the Government of India, "is due to the Military Railways and to the loss on the guaranteed lines, which have to earn nearly 6½ per cent., in order that enough gold may be purchased to pay the guaranteed interest in sterling in England. It will be observed that the total interest of the year amounts to nearly 5·5 per cent. on the capital outlay. This is accounted for partly by the high rate on the guaranteed lines, partly by the purchase of three of the old guaranteed lines at a considerable premium, and partly by the fact that the figure shown as interest contains about 25 lakhs of rupees, which really are a sinking fund towards the extinction of the capital debt raised to purchase those lines. The cardinal fact to be noticed is that, after all deductions made the Railways earned 4·45 per cent., so that the whole debt been raised at 4 per cent., which is the rate at which the Government can now borrow in silver in India, there would have been a profit of about 89 lakhs of rupees received in the Treasury. That this profit was turned into a loss of 202 lakhs of rupees is due to the fact that in past years the credit of the State was not so good, and it was forced to borrow at higher rates, in gold instead of silver, and through guaranteed companies, instead of coming directly on the market." Whatever the explanation may be the hard fact remains that the Indian railways have imposed a heavy burden on the taxpayer; and this being the case, they are not the sound and profitable investments they are represented to be. It must not be forgotten that the aggregate charge imposed on the revenues of India in consequence of construction of railways amount up to date to some thing like 50 crores of rupees. If interest on this sum be charged as it should be, the total loss on the Railway account would come up to not less than 75 crores. Yet in the teeth of this fact Sir Edward Watkin, who visited this country last cold weather, has the audacity to urge that the Government of India should expend 100 crores more on railway extension. The enthusiasts who make such wild recommendations should carefully study the facts and figures we have given above. They should also remember that, as railways have now been constructed along the most important lines of communication, the returns which are yielded on the money invested in railways in the past ought not to be regarded as affording any evidence that similar returns will be obtained from capital which may be expended in the future. Overlooking this important consideration, the India Office has been recklessly giving guarantees to fresh railways. As Sir George Campbell observed in the course of the Budget debate, the Council of the Secretary of State, not strong enough to resist city pressure, is giving too favourable terms to London syndicates, and so putting heavy burdens on Indian tax-payers. Sir John Gorst is good enough to tell us that even if the railways of India entailed a permanent charge on the Government of two crores a year, they should be regarded as good investments. But the misfortune is that the net loss in the Railway account has for some time past been steadily increasing. It has risen from 30½ lakhs in 1883-84 to 2¼ crores in the Revised Estimates for 1888-89. And it will go on increasing if the India Office should continue to guarantee fresh railways or the State should construct new lines with borrowed capital.

Turning to irrigation works we cannot help expressing our astonishment that Sir Richard Temple, who is so ambitious to be regarded as an authority on Indian affairs, should have deliberately misled his hearers by telling them that these works are now earning 5 per cent, or 1 per cent. more than the interest payable on their capital outlay. A small pamphlet devoted to a statistical review of the financial results obtained from the State irrigation works up to 31st March 1888, has recently been published at the Government of India Press. The author of the pamphlet being Mr. B. B. Buckley, the present Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Irrigation Branch, it must be taken as an official document. In order to show the exact position of Government as an undertaker of irrigation works, the pamphleteer divides them first of all into two main classes—Major and Minor. The Major works are again sub-divided into Productive and Protective. Major Productive works are expected to earn a net revenue over and above the four per cent. which the Government pays for the capital borrowed for their construction. The number of these works is 34 and the money that had been invested in them up to 31st March 1888 amounted to 25⅞ crores of rupees. It is admitted that 10 of these 34 works are losing concerns. We are told that the remaining 24 earn enough for themselves and the others and that the total result is a return of 3·28 per cent. on the capital outlay. Now, analysing the figures, we find that the four Major works in Bengal do not earn enough to pay their working expenses. The four works on the North-Western Provinces are stated to give a return of 3·24 per cent. and the four in the Punjab 4·23 per cent. The nine Major works in Madras yield 6·12 per cent. and the four in Sind 6·12 per cent. Some works of irrigation have undoubtedly proved very remunerative; but it was mathematically demonstrated in the Report of the Select Committee on Indian Works which was appointed in 1879, under the presidency of Lord George Hamilton, that with the single exception of the works in Sind, which is a rainless province, the schemes from which large profits are derived are either old native works like the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals, and the Cambeyanicut, which have been restored by British agency at a trifling cost, or works which have been constructed under exceptionally favourable conditions, such as the Godavery or the Kristnah. Lord Salisbury spoke nothing but the truth when he said in his famous Manchester speech in 1875 that no irrigation work in India could show a clean balance-sheet which had not for its basis the works of old native rulers.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IT will be remembered that a Committee was appointed not long ago to report on the working of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation for the year 1888-89. The report has now been duly submitted and, as usual, the Bengal Government has recorded a Resolution on it. The report is preceded by an introductory chapter on the completion of the works for doubling the water-supply to the town. Including the increase to the unfiltered supply, the total project has cost Rs. 61,75,600. The object, says the Resolution, was to increase the filtered supply of water from eight to twenty million gallons per diem, of which four millions were to be set apart for the Suburbs. For this purpose new machinery and engines, two large settling tanks and 24 filters have been provided at Pulta; a second iron main, 48 inches in diameter, has been laid down to convey the filtered water twelve miles to the pumping station at Tallah; additional engines have been set up at Tallah to apply the pressure necessary to distribute the whole of the supply partly during the day direct into the pipes and partly during the night into the reservoir, from which it is distributed by subsidiary pumping-stations during the following day; the reservoir at Tallah has been enlarged to a capacity of three million gallons; additional engine-power has been afforded to the Wellington Square engines; a complete new pumping-station with machinery and reservoir has been opened out in Halliday Street, and the necessary additional piping has been laid down in Calcutta for the distribution of the water. Arrangements have also been made for supplying as quickly as possible all that portion of the added suburban area which will derive its supply direct from the Calcutta mains, and it is anticipated that a further additional expenditure of about ten lakhs will have to be incurred at Pulta and at Tallah; and the construction of a new pumping-station is contemplated for the proper supply of water to the large and compact area which has been added by the recent amalgamation of the Town with the Suburbs. At present the daily supply amounts to 40 gallons of filtered water and 7½ gallons of unfiltered water per head of the population; but it is not equally distributed. The Report states on this head:—"Instead of the storm of opposition which the water had first to encounter, it is now undoubtedly the most appreciated of all the sanitary improvements of the city, and the votes which have from time to time been asked for in order to carry out the extension have been passed without stint as soon as their necessity has been sufficiently established." The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to congratulate the Commissioners of the Town on the success which has attended their efforts in the accomplishment of the improvement of the water-supply.

The attendance of the Commissioners during the year at general meetings and at committees was satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor gives credit for the conception of the Central Road to the late body of Commissioners. The application to the Government of India asking for a reconsideration of the orders refusing to make a grant of two lakhs available from the surplus funds of the Howrah Bridge as a contribution in aid of the proposed new road was unsuccessful: but after the close of the year that Government has been pleased to authorize the Port Commissioners to lend to the Corporation a sum of two lakhs of rupees for three years without interest, on the understanding that the Commissioners sanctioned the construction of the road. This offer has been accepted, and proceedings for the acquisition of the land are now being pushed on. The subject of tank-filling was much discussed during the year. A proposal to destroy refuse by burning was also under consideration, and it has been agreed to try the experiment. We notice that the quantity carried to the Salt Lakes last year was 158,678 tons. Certainly there is much more work to be done before Calcutta can properly be called a model city from a sanitary point of view.

The progress made in *busti* improvement was considerable. Improvements have been effected by piercing undrained and insanitary localities with new roads and sewers. In the last three years nearly 8 lakhs of rupees have been spent on this work with results that were calculated to produce a most beneficial effect on the health of the localities concerned. But the width of many of the new roads, as they are called, which have been opened out during past year, is stated to be only 9 feet. The road-way of the town is described in the Engineer's report as extending over 184 miles, of which only 28 miles are roads of 32 feet in width and upwards; 103 miles vary in width from 9 to 31 feet, 17 are less than 9feet in width, and 34 miles are sewered ditches which, from the nature of the case, are often not more than 3 feet in width. The Lieutenant-Governor, in noticing these improvements, finds fault with the insufficient width of the streets which are constructed, the narrowness of which is calculated to perpetuate the insanitary evils under which Calcutta labours. His Honor observes that under the provisions of the new law, it has been proprosed that all new streets, intended for carriage-ways, shall have a minimum width of 40 feet, and all new streets, passing through *bustis* shall have a minimum width of 16 or 20 feet. It is not said in so many words that the cost of the *bustis* should be forced out from the owners of *bustis* but that follows as a matter of course under the new law.

The total mortality of the year amounted to 26·9, thus showing a slight improvement over the average of the previous ten years, which is 28·7. The mortality from fever was the lowest on record, but there was an increase in the number of cholera deaths. The rate of mortality in Calcutta from fever is now only 7·3 per thousand, against 14·3 per thousand in the Suburbs and 16·53 per thousand in the whole province. On this point, as well as on others relating to the water supply, the Commissioners bring prominently to notice the differences which mark their own point of view regarding sanitary progress in Calcutta from 'the somewhat exclusively critical attitude assumed by their Health Officer.' The Lieutenant-Governor regrets the present relations between the Commissioners and the Health Officer. His Honour ascribes this to the plain terms in which Dr. Simpson sets forth the existing defects, and to his "failure to identify himself with the body who have chosen him as their adviser."

The total income of the Municipality was Rs. 32,73,274, against Rs. 31,22,226 in the previous year, and the expenditure Rs. 31,87,126, against Rs. 30,37,167. No fresh loans were contracted this year. On the subject of ways and means, the Resolution remarks:—"The Assessor's valuation of the town, which on the 31st March, 1879, was Rs. 1,29,85,166, had increased on the 31st March, 1889, to Rs. 144,88,479. This increase during a period of ten years is less than the Lieutenant-Governor would have expected, having regard to the known increase in the value of property in Calcutta." This remark does not in any way tend to show that His Honor has much sympathy with the owners of residential houses in their agitation against the enhanced rate of their assessment.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IN re-appearing after the *Puja* holidays we offer our *Vijaya* greetings to our friends and supporters, and hope to find them hale and hearty. May the blessings of the Divine Mother always rest on all our readers so that we can again greet them as cordially the next year.

THAT the one truly national festival of the Hindoos is day by day losing its importance and festive character and that specially this year it has been damped by floods, scarcity and distress all through the country is but too true. The Puja festivities in the metropolis, however, were not wanting in their usual merriment and rejoicings. There was no lack of *tamashas* and entertainments. As entertainers this year the name of Babu Gopal Lal Seal heads the list. The premises of Sir Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Sir Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur, Raja Durga Churn Law, Babus Gunga Prasad Sen, and Kali Churn Pramanick formed amongst others the chief centres of attraction. The house of Kumars Benoy Krishna and Nilkrishna was closed this year owing to some family bereavement, and their well-known hospitality was greatly missed. There was a large crowd at Kalighat on the *Astami* day, as usual.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy will leave Simla on Tuesday, the 22nd instant. After visiting Kohat, Peshawar, Attock, Rawul Pindi, Bannu Tonk, Gomal Pass, Dera Ismail Khan, and Quetta his Lordship will arrive at Lahore on the 24th of November. His Lordship is expected back in Calcutta on or about Saturday, the 30th November.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Connemara, accompanied by his Private Secretary and two Aides-de-Camp, returned to the Presidency on Tuesday before last, and after a short stay left for Allahabad, where he remained only for four days, and then proceeded on his way to Simla. A fitting reception was accorded him by His Excellency the Viceroy. He has now left for Quetta which he will reach by the 16th instant.

LADY DUFFERIN'S diary is expected to be published shortly.

AN extra meeting of the Legislative Council may possibly be arranged for the 21st instant, the day before the Viceroy leaves Simla, as several Bills may not be far advanced to be passed on the 17th instant.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S visit to Burmah has at last been definitely settled, and it has led some considerable alterations to be made in the programme of the tour. Instead of going from Madras to Calcutta, His Royal Highness will embark at Madras for Rangoon, and after a stay there will proceed to Calcutta. So, we will not have him in our midst during the Christmas week.

THE Financial Department was for the last weeks busily engaged in drawing up rules for the Simla travelling allowances, according to Mr. Fanshawe's report. The lowest amount of travelling allowances for clerks on the journey between Simla and Calcutta has been fixed at Rs. 100.

WE have been much pained to learn the sudden death of Lieutenant Farquharson, a cousin of Lady Bayley. The particulars of his death appear to be somewhat mysterious. We offer our deep sympathy to Lady Bayley and the sorrowing family on their terrible bereavement.

MR. F. J. MARSDEN, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, will, it is understood, go home on one year's furlough in March next. It has not as yet been transpired who would be his *locum tenens*.

So, Oudh is to have a Wards' Institution again. The proposal to re-establish a Wards' Institution at Lucknow has been favourably received by the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh. A grant of land has also been made for the proposed building, which is to be known as the "Colvin Institute." The British Indian Association of the Province has made a generous grant of Rs. 60,000 towards the building fund.

MR. C. L. TUPPER, Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, will, we hear, take two months' leave shortly, on account of ill health.

WE have been deeply affected to hear the death of the mother of the Hon'ble Justice Gurudas Banerjea, though at a good old age. But what is still more afflicting is that Dr. Banerjea is himself seriously indisposed so much so that the Vacation Bench of the High Court is not sitting since Friday last. We wish him an early recovery from the illness.

One of the youngest of the several busy bodies which cater for the well-being of Calcutta community is the Health Society. In fact it is all but the youngest, being next before the latest brantling, the Microscopists, and, truth to say, has, under the fostering care of its wet-nurses, always shown active life. In the busy season it indulges in lectures and dissertations, and in these dull times, now that the games of monster goose-berries and sea-serpents are played out, thanks to its mamma, has got up an attractive cartoon in the form of a minute to keep it in exercise. The grave question for the baby to discuss, is how to keep leprous husbands and wives apart from multiplying. True, the nature of the disease is such that extreme exhaustion of the nervous powers is its most prominent feature, and no powers or desire remain to multiply; but in cases where one of the couple is diseased, and in prejudice-ridden Bengal where old women cannot be restrained from their absurd desire to nurse and serve their leper husbands —their so-called "earthly gods"—in their distress and decripitude, some positive law is necessary to keep the old women from jeopardising the health of the bulk of the community. These should certainly have full six months in jail. In the programme there are also such grave questions as—

(*a*) Should lepers be prohibited by law from marrying?

(*b*) Should there be one or two penal lazarettos established?

(*c*) Should all Asylums proceed to the separation of the sexes, and divide leprous husbands or wives from their wives or husbands; and should leper parents be separated from children not lepers?

(*d*) Should the children of lepers be registered and watched in Asylums?

We congratulate the baby Society upon its having so indefatigable a wet-nurse to keep agoing on such a gocart. A wag at our elbow, in his delight at the sight of it, has burst out into singing the advertisement :—

"Dance a baby diddy!
What will Simmons do with'ee!
Give it leprous food;
Which is very good,
Dance a baby diddy!"

At Thursday's meeting of the Supreme Council, held at Simla, General Chesney moved that the Bill amending the Cantonment law be passed. Mr. Scoble then moved for leave to introduce the Official Secrets Bill. The Bill, he said, was a re-enactment of an Act passed during the last session of Parliament which applied to all parts of her Majesty's dominions, but it was desirable to place it on the Indian Statute Book in order to bring its provisions into complete harmony with the system of jurisprudence and administration. The Council then adjourned for a week. The Bill will be considered at the next meeting of the Council.

The Bombay Committee of the National Congress are busily engaged in making all necessary preparations for the coming Congress in December. They have obtained permission from Mr. Premchand Roychand for the free use of his land measuring 20,000 square yards in Love Lane, Byculla, for the purpose of holding the meeting; they are also trying their best to secure another piece of land extending over 24,000 square yards adjoining this land. The Committee also intend to rent a few bungalows in the neighbourhood for the use of guests.

We learn with sincere pleasure that the Secretary of State has at last thought fit to pronounce in favor of raising the age limit of candidates for the Civil Service. Twenty-five will be the age up to which Civilians in the future can come out to India.

We heartily congratulate the hon'ble Mr. Kashinath Trimbak Telang on his nomination as a Judge of the Bombay High Court. Ever since after the sad death of Mr. Nanabhai Haridas we have repeatedly urged in these columns his claims to the vacant seat. The selection lay between Mr. Telang, Mr. Tyabji and Mr. P. Mehta, and now that the first gentleman has been nominated the turn of the others will come hereafter. There were certain legal difficulties in making the appointment. Mr. Telang was an Advocate and not a Barrister. It was feared at one time that the difficulties could only be obviated by passing a special Act. These difficulties, however, have been happily overcome. The appointment has been sanctioned in England, and is now ready to be gazetted. Every one of us should feel highly thankful to His Excellency Lord Reay, but for whose exertions only such a happy selection could not have been made.

The title of Maharaja Bahadur has been conferred on Raja Prabhu Narayan Singh, Bahadur, of Benares.

In the resolution of Government on the last Administration Report of the Calcutta Municipality, there is an admission which is deserving of note. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the tank-filling operations with garbage for the last 15 years or more originated with Dr. Payne, and kept up by him in spite of the opinion of the Commissioners and community in general—operations which resulted in poisoning hundreds of thousands and brought thousands to an untimely grave. Of course, the hectoring Doctor was a favorite of Government, and was all through backed in his high-handed proceedings by the ruling authorities. Of course, Sir Steuart Bayley was then Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and had a paramount voice in the support which was accorded to the Doctor's action. And even now he cannot write anything without saying a word in defence. He says: 'Having come to the conclusion that the foul tanks were the chief causes of cholera, and finding that the expense of filling them up with earth was so great that he would never be able to compel the owners to obliterate them in this way, he resorted to filling them with town refuse as the lesser of two evils. It is explained that this process was never favored by the Commissioners, but they could not resist Dr. Payne's earnest and confident insistance, and therefore tolerated it." All this may be true; but it is no defence of the scientific reputation of the astute Doctor. He was held in high estimation by the Government and a large body of Englishmen in Calcutta, and it was not in keeping that he should have committed this gross scientific mistake, and persisted in it for years in spite of the warning of his employers and colleagues in the Municipality. He went further, and denounced his opponents in the columns of the *Englishman* as "blatant Babus" and pig headed obstructives. One of them, who could not be silenced at the meetings of the Municipality nor made to give up writing very caustic minutes, was, in the absence of any other fault, accused of "intellectual diarrhœa"; and yet it comes to pass that the "Blatant Babus" were correct in their opposition and the paragon of Science was all wrong. But are we better off now in this respect than we were before? Is there, with a new Doctor for Health Officer, any peace between the Commissioners and the present Health Officer? The last Report discloses a state of things very different from a peaceful one. Dr. Simpson, it is true, is now on the side of the Commissioners on the tank-filling question, but is not the fussy, busy, pragmatic Doctor in other respects as high-handed as his predecessor, Dr. Payne. For instance, in the matter of leaving the sites of filled up tanks fallow for 20 years, in spite of the protest of the Commissioners, is he not as self-sufficient as Dr. Payne was in the matter of filling up those tanks? He has not an iota of proof to show that filled up sites remain unhealthy for 20 years. No, we make a mistake. He has the bogey of science to put forward, as if hygienic science was his own exclusive privelege. The Resolution lately adopted on this subject entails a serious loss to the owners of such sites. But they are mostly, if not all, "niggers" and "blatant Babus". And it is a matter of the Health Society and the ruling authorities of the Municipality that they should be made to suffer. They have no business to own property in Calcutta. The owning of such properties by the Natives is a crime, and should be condignly punished. Sir Steuart Bayley has not yet shown that he is of this opinion. When the injustice now being done is discovered it will be late, and a future Governor will find no difficulty in framing an apology for the same.

We are pleased to note that the Behala Arya Sangit Samaj, though not a few miles far off from Calcutta, has surpassed many of its metropolitan brother parties in maintaining its ground as caterers of innocent and high class public amusement. The pathetic and exquisite piece called *Probhas Milan* was presented, in an excellent style, before a crowded audience of the village, on Tuesday last. The dresses, the sceneries and the stage appurtenances were all that could be expected from a private amateur party. The artistes engaged came out to great advantage. The parts of Narad, Krishna, Nanda, Jasoda and Radhika were particularly well sustained. The singing throughout was good, and the songs on the popular Kirtan line touched the tenderest chord. To do justice to the composer of the play we must say that it is altogether a different thing from, and in no way inferior to, the *Probhas* of the Bengal Theatre. We wish the Company every success.

Correspondence.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Bombay, October 9.

Little could Lord Cross have imagined when on the 7th August last he communcated to the Bombay Government his decision about the dismissal of the Mamlatdars who made admissions of payment of moneys, that such a decision would be universally condemned by public opinion in this country. But the protests which have gone forward in the course of the last fortnight from the various parts of this Presidency and from public bodies in other parts of India afford unmistakeable proofs of the strength of this opinion. There is scarcely a city or town of any importance in the Southern, Central, and Northern divisions of this Presidency in which crowded and enthusiatic meetings have not been held adopting resolutions expressing approval of the action of Lord Reay's Government and condemning such a partial withdrawal of the guarantee. The Bombay Presidency Association which represents the advanced political views of the thinking natives of this Presidency submits a most weighty memorial to Lord Cross, besides sending an urgent telegram to the Viceroy on the subject. The memorial, which has been already published in the daily papers, deals most temperately and yet firmly with the various issues connected with the proposed cancellation of the guarantee. I can only touch on one or two points of vital importance in it. In pointing out that it is entirely out of harmony with the best traditions of British policy to violate a solemn guarantee granted by a great public officer, under the express sanction of the Presidential Government to which he is subordinate, the Association remarks:—'Such a violation would be most objectionable in any case whatever; but it is particularly objectionable, when, and yet is committed, after the persons to whom the guarantee was given had acted upon the faith of it, and fully and fairly complied with it. But the obligation of preserving the integrity of the guarantee is further strengthened by the circumstances under which the guarantee was given. A huge, organised corruption had spread itself over two-thirds of the Presidency of Bombay under a highly placed officer. If it had not been proved to the bottom, and the offenders brought to book, it would have disgraced the British Government. But this could not have been done without the offer of an ample guarantee such as was offered by the Government of Lord Reay; for under the previous Government of Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson, charges similar to those inquired into by the Crawford Enquiry had been made, but they could not be satisfactorily dealt with. The consequences of a threatened violation of the guarantee would be that no faith will hereafter be placed in the word of a Government officer. If a Presidential Government, it will be urged, can break its word with safety nothing would prevent a Collector, a Commissioner, or any other high officer from being faithless to it. So in the end the result would be a general loss of confidence in the British Indian administration —a circumstance fraught with the greatest political danger to British rule in India. The representation made by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha is equally cogent and equally deserving of consideration. The Bill, the Sabha urges, validates only a part of the guarantee and ignores the other part. But if legislation comes forward to protect Mamlatdars from prosecutions, it can with equal reason protect them from official or departmental punishment or loss, seeing that the guaranteed persons had fairly fulfilled the terms of the guarantee. The Sabha admits that the guarantee in respect of place was *ultra vires*. The statute of

Edward VI may or may not apply to India but there is no doubt that the subsequent Act of George III, which extended the scope of 5 and 6 Edward VI, is applicable to India. The Sabha urges that the difficulty which has suggested this legislation is caused by the provisions of 49 George III, Chapter 126, Section I., which after enumerating by certain offices, declares that a person who pays money in respect of the same, shall be adjudged a disabled person to occupy the "said" offices. This statutory forfeiture makes no distinction between persons who have paid money under pressure and those who have sought favour or protection. All are alike declared disabled and even the king cannot by his dispensation remove the incapacity for holding such office. It follows, therefore, that in regard to those officers whose cases fall under the so-called second class of men that yielded to pressure, the Resolution of the Executive Government can never afford them the protection which Government is prepared to extend to them and that it will be necessary to frame an additional section conferring power on the Government to continue these men in office in spite of the statutory disability.

The most noticeable fact in connection with this agitation about the Indemnity Bill is that the movement is not confined to the Deccan or the Southern Maratha country, but has extended itself to Gujerat and to Native States. Meetings have been held not only in Surat, Ahmedabad, Nadiad but even in Baroda, all more or less forcibly condemning the open breach of public faith involved in the proposed legislation in favour of a partial departure from the indemnity. It is also to be noted that the men who have signed the various memorials and petitions adopted at public meetings or attended such meetings are not ordinary men but gentlemen occupying the very highest positions in native society. They are members of Legislative Council, Sirdars, mill-owners, presidents and members of municipal and Local Boards. If the representations of such men are to have no weight, it is difficult to ascertain what can have weight with Government. But I feel sure that in the face of such a strong feeling on the part of the public, Lord Lansdowne will pursue a states manlike procedure and defer the consideration of the measure till another occasion.

A para has been going round the papers that the old Rana of Porebundur is to be reinstated with his officer as ruler of that State, but that he is to consent to the concession of the part of Porebandur to the British Government, who want it for purposes of naval defence. This is as good a demand as that made by a highway-man: "Your purse or Your life.' What is the State worth to the old Rana now nearing his grave if he is to sign the warrant of his family as rulers of Porebandur?

H. E. Lord Reay is now on his return journey from Simla. He is expected to arrive in Bombay from Nasik on Friday evening. On the evening of Saturday he meets the members of the Bombay Presidency Association at their rooms in Hornby Road, where it is probable that he will give a bit of his mind on some of the 'burning' questions of the day on which the Association has from time to time made representations to Government. In April last, it will be remembered the Governor held a conference with the members of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of some of the vital commercial and fiscal questions which formed the subject of the Chamber's representations to Government. The representations of the Presidency Association to the local and Supreme Government on local questions have, as is natural, embraced topics of a much wider character. And Lord Reay pays the Association a great compliment when he kindly consents to confer with them on some of these topics. His Excellency has been the first to introduce this happy method of an interchange of views on questions deeply affecting the welfare of the people committed to his care. It is only in this way that many misapprehensions in the minds of representative bodies as to the policy and measures of Government are cleared up and a better and more harmonious understanding between the rulers and the ruled is come to. An hour's conversation between the head of the Government and the representatives of the people brought face to face does more to dismiss doubts and misgivings than cartloads of memorials and petitions and solemn resolutions passed at public meetings. Such a conference as Lord Reay proposes to hold can have but one result, namely the establishment of a better understanding between the governors and the governed.

A local contemporary announces that the Hon'ble Mr. Kashinath Trimback Telang is appointed to succeed the late Mr. Nanabhai Haridas as a Judge of the High Court, the legal difficulties in the way of the appointment which at one time seemed formidable having been overcome. The official announcement would soon appear in the *London Gazette*. It is to be devoutly hoped that the news is true, for it may be said that there is at present no native gentleman in the Bombay Presidency who is so popular with all classes of the community, European and Native, as the Hon'ble Mr. Telang. He is a favourite at once of the Government as well as of the people; a favourite of the High Court Judges as well as of the High Court bar. On points of Hindu law he is regarded almost as an authority. His knowledge of law, his sound sense in learning, occidental and oriental, his scholarship, his urbanity, his high education, and high character have all earned for him a general reputation which even the best of European in Bombay might envy I hope that the Hon'ble gentleman will live long to enjoy the well-merited honours he has gained. He will be perhaps one of the youngest judges on the bench of our High Court, for he scarcely exceeds forty.

IS YOUR BLOOD RIGHT?

As much blood passes through the kidneys as through the heart.

There is nothing startling about this fact except it be a revelation Many people have but a dim idea of the real work of the kidneys. They not only drain the water from the system, but also the poisonous matter which that water holds in solution to carry out of the system. Over half the time, however, the kidneys fail to do this work!

What is the result? Gradual failure of strength and health, and eventually death by Bright's disease, or some unsuspected kidney disease. You had better have a care! Kidney poison is accumulating in your blood. Tonics won't do any good; they only treat effects. You can only secure a radical and thorough renovation of the system by the prompt use of Warner's "SAFE" Cure, which is the only reliable, scientific specific for the blood, because it is the only known specific in the world for all forms of kidney derangement, and the kidneys, as stated, are the only great blood purifiers.

Mrs. Thomas Jolliff, The Quay, Polperro, Cornwall, England, suffered for four years from a complication of diseases caused by inactive kidneys. Her body was covered with black spots the size of one's hand, her skin became scaly and finally peeled off entirely. Her medical man said her trouble was from blood poisoning. She could get no relief and was regarded as a curiosity. She took Warner's "SAFE" Cure, her skin became clear and white, and not a sign now remains of her former trouble.

Mr. Robert Spurr, Newgate, Pontefract, England, was a victim to disease caused by kidney poisoned blood for ten years. He could get no permanent relief from the doctors, and began to lose heart. One day a friend advised him to use Warner's "SAFE" Cure. He did so, and experienced relief. The pain left him, and he recovered his health.

The above two cases are as good as a hundred. They prove what is stated, that the organs that remove the impurities from the blood are the kidneys, and that when impaired there is but one sound, rational method of treatment, and that is with Warner's "SAFE" Cure, which can be procured of all chemists and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co, Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY—In cases of DEBILITY and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowlands Dalton, Esq. District Medical Officer, Bury St. Edmunds, writes:—"In giving my opinion on Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength, which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition' I take it, and like it, unmixed with any thing, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparation." Dr, de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper. by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 102

Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland, 25 Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive this information, free of charge. Mention this paper. 103.

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—*9th October*, 1889.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. J. Ellison, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed, under Regulation IX of 1816, to be Commissioner in the Sunderbuns, with retrospect effect from the 29th January 1885.

Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, C.S., Settlement Officer, Western Dooars, is allowed leave for twelve days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th instant.

In modification of the order dated the 30th July last, Baboo Okhoy Coomar Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for thirty-two days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd September 1889.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr, is allowed leave for one month and six days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. E. F. Growse.

Mr. E. F. Growse is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. E. Coxhead, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad by Mr. F. R. S. Collier.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—The Subordinate Judge of Dinagepore is appointed to be also additional Subordinate Judge of Rungpore.

Baboo Sarat Chandra Pal, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Beerbhoom, to be ordinarily stationed at Doobrajpore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Debendra Nath Roy, or until further orders.

Baboo Moti Lal Singh, Munsif of Bongong, in the district of Jessore, is appointed to act as a Munsif in that district, to be ordinarily stationed at Khoolna, vice Baboo Gopi Mohan Mookerjee, on leave.

Baboo Nritya Gopal Gossamy, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Bongong, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Moti Lal Singh, or until further orders.

Mr. H. H. Heard, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kendrapara, Cuttack, is vested with powers under sections 260 and 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr Heard is also appointed to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

Baboo Probhat Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is vested with powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Advertisements.

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A Dividend of 4 percent for the half year ending 30th June 1889 has this day been declared, payable on and after the 16th instant on presentation of scrip.

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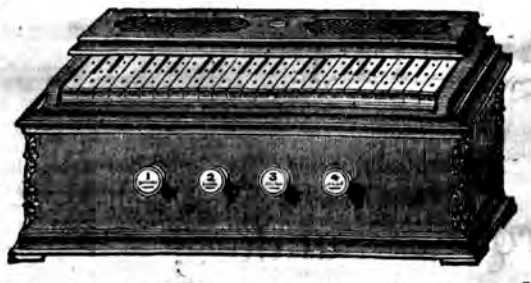

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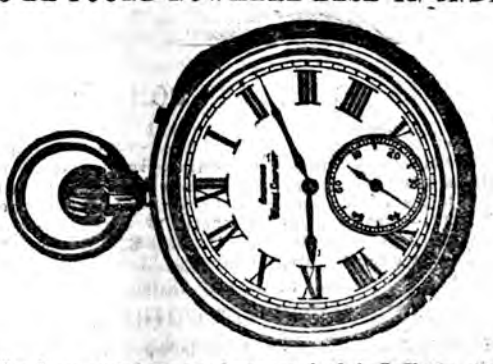

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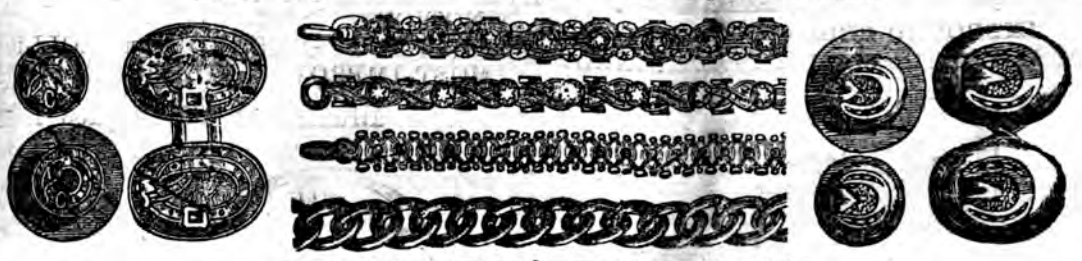

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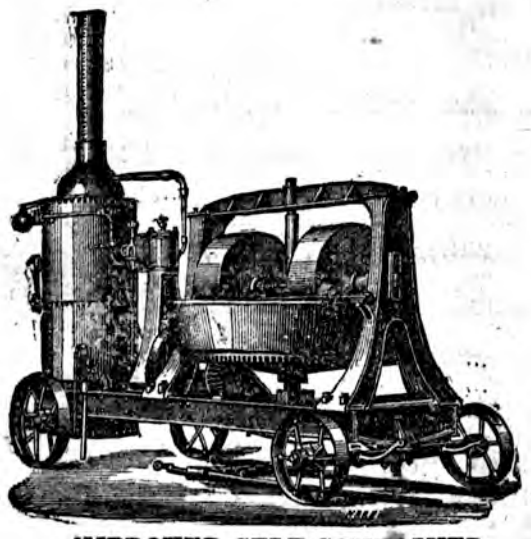

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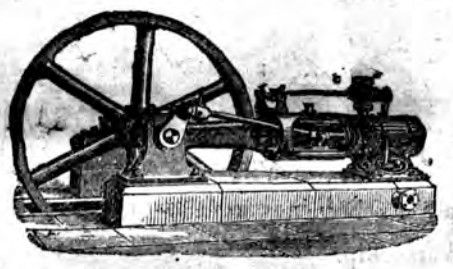

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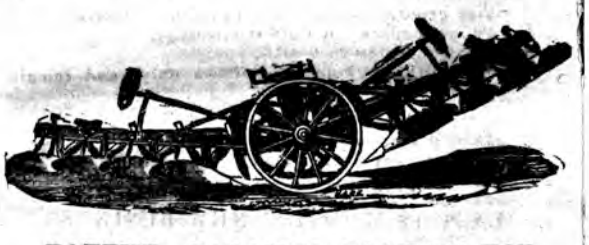

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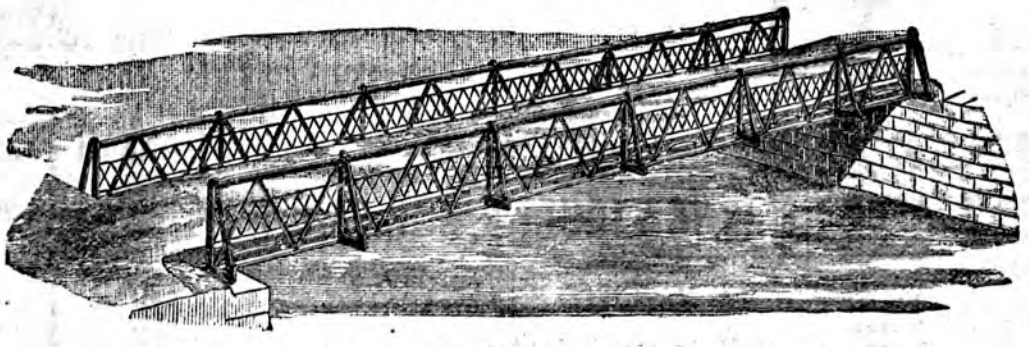

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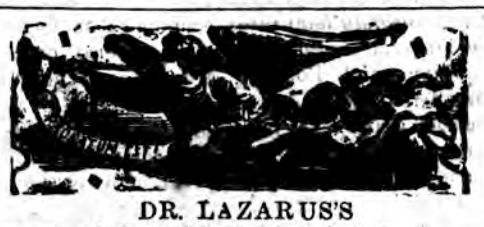

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and my message is to the Wise. I crown, with a fadeless wreath, those who obey my laws and avail themselves of my counsels. The flowers that I give do not wither, and the fragrance of my roses is perpetual. I bring bloom to the cheek—strength to the body—joy to the heart. The talisman with which I work never fails. Vast numbers have felt its power, and testified to its virtues. It is

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Used for 100 years. Prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the Hair and produces a luxuriant and glossy growth; also prepared in a Golden Colour.

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A pure non-gritty Tooth Powder. It whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, gives fragrance to the breath.

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A harmless emollient milk for beautifying the complexion. Removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Roughness and Redness, and produces soft fair and delicate Skin.

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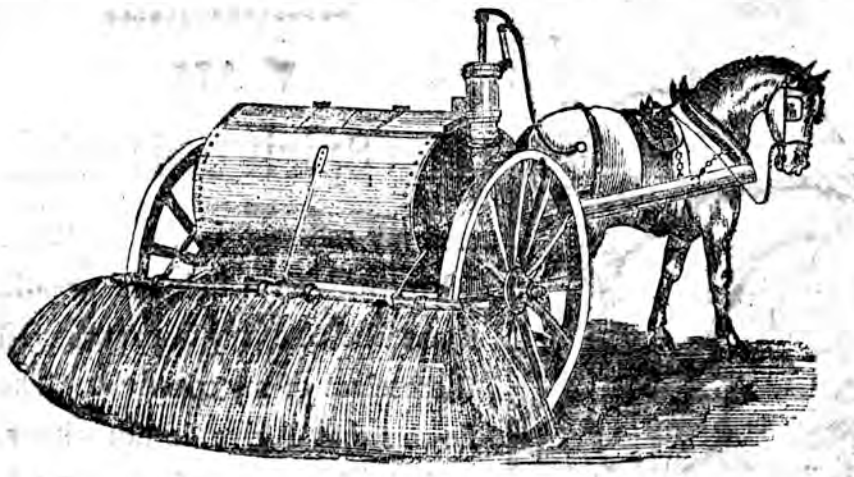
STREET WATERING CART.



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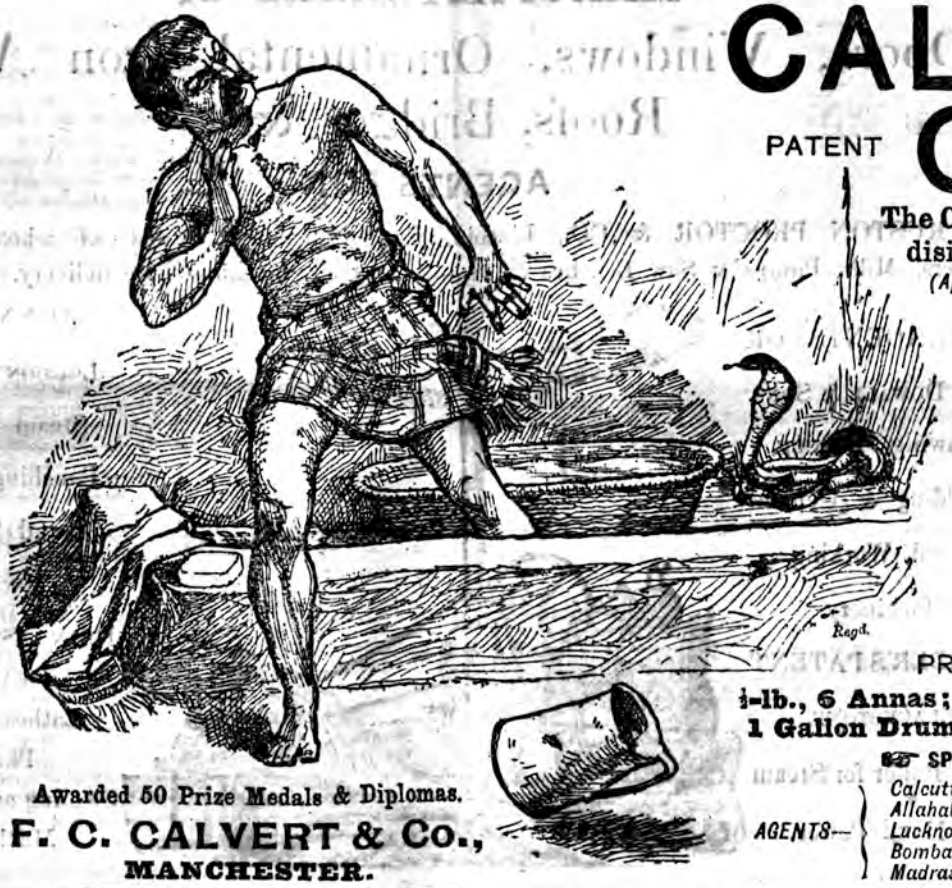

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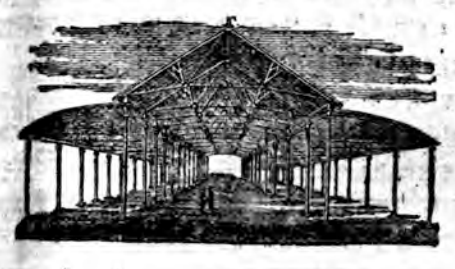

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১। কোম্পানীর এই মোকামের ফারমে সর্ব্ব-প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাঁদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল ⁄০ আনা পাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়।

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তালিকা। হীরকাঙ্গুরী।

প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জ্বল) ২০—১৬ „

বিমাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

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ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১⁄০, ১॥, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইয়ারিং ১⁄০, ১⁄৵০

ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১॥ তোলা

দুর্গাপূজা কান।

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ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

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তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

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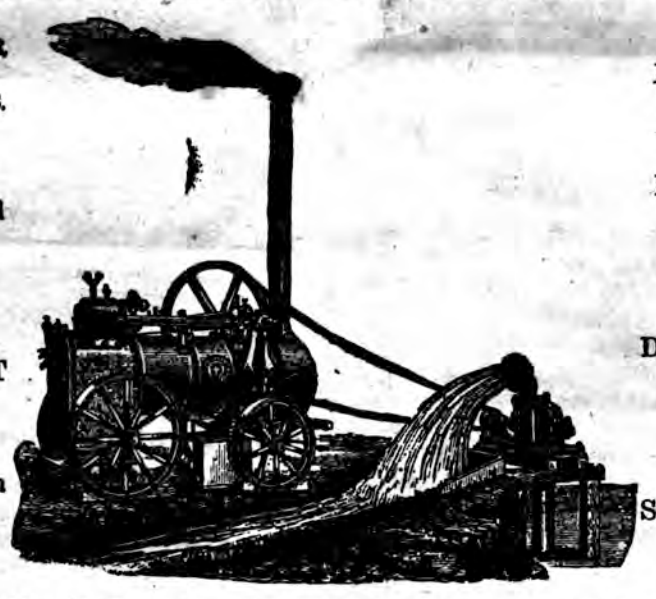

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